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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY, was established in June, 1776, and is the second newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting news—editorial, State, foreign and general news, etc., etc., and contains many illustrations. Owing to many impediments in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Police Signal System.

Representatives of the Gamewell concern have been in Newport this week and have installed the new police signal system to be used in connection with the new police station, which has been awaiting the completion of this system before being turned over to the police department for occupancy. The aldermanic committee on new police station found that they did not have money enough available to purchase a complete system, but they made an arrangement with the company to purchase ten boxes outright and to lease ten more pending an appropriation for the purchase of the same.

This system is now one for Newport, being practically automatic in its nature. Under the old system, the boxes were equipped merely for telephone service, and the officer in his duty calls had to telephone in his duty calls as well as calls for the patrol wagon. The new system provides that pulling a lever automatically records the duty calls, while another signal gives the call for the patrol wagon. In addition there is a telephone system so that the officer on the beat can communicate with the desk sergeant on any subject.

The new boxes are larger than the old, and are blue in color so that they are less likely to be confused with the fire alarm boxes. Instead of placing a box on the old postoffice building, where one had been for many years, the new box is located across the street on Franklin street.

Wedding Bells.

Stark—Mahan

Miss Isabella Mahan, daughter of Mrs. Ludlow Mahan, and Mr. Archie John Stark were united in marriage at the home of the bride's mother on Howard street Monday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D. The bridal gown was of white silk not trimmed with pearls, the wedding veil being caught up with orange blossoms. The bride was attended by her niece, Miss Charlotte L. Nicol, of Falmouth, Mass. Mr. Frank L. Stark, brother of the groom, was the best man.

In the evening a reception was held in the parish house of Emmanuel Church, followed by a supper, at which there were a large number of guests. The ushers were Messrs. Herbert Nasco, Donald E. Spears, and William G. Taylor of this city, L. H. Burr of Pawtucket, Edward J. Nickerson of Falmouth, and Hector Feltham of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark are now enjoying a wedding trip through the South, and on their return will make their home with the bride's mother on Howard street.

William Ellery Chapter.

At the regular monthly meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held with Mrs. R. Hammatt Tilley on Tuesday afternoon, delegates and alternates were selected for the session of the Continental Congress to be held in Washington in April. Mrs. Harvey J. Lockwood, the regent, and Mrs. Harry A. Titus, the junior past regent, were chosen for the two delegates to which the chapter is entitled, and the following alternates were chosen: Miss Edith May Tilley, Mrs. R. Wallace Peckham, Mrs. David T. Pinniger, Mrs. R. Hammatt Tilley, Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. Alexander J. Fludder, Mrs. John P. Sanborn, Mrs. William J. Underwood, Mrs. George H. Bryant, and Mrs. Edward A. Brown.

Schooner Winchester which went ashore near Black Point last week was hauled off last Sunday apparently without serious injury. Her cargo had to be lightened before the schooner could be gotten off.

Board of Aldermen.

The board of aldermen had a rather busy session on Thursday evening, when considerable important business was transacted. The dispute over the fire alarm striker in St. Mary's Church was settled by the ordering of the removal of the striker, but no other location was selected for it, and for a time at least the department will have to get along without a striker in that locality.

Weekly bills and payrolls were approved, and other routine matters were disposed of. Several petitions for new sidewalks and other improvements were referred to the committee of 26. James J. Van Alen was given permission to cut down certain trees on Lawrence avenue, the work to be done under the supervision of the street commissioner. The appointment of Cornelius W. R. Callahan as deputy city clerk was confirmed by the board.

Bids were opened for receiving the city deposits and paying the city checks for the year, and the contract was awarded to the highest bidder, the Aquidneck National Bank, for a bonus of \$5,825. Last year the Newport Trust Company held the city deposit.

For the committee on fire department Alderman Kirby made a report on various matters. He presented a list of supplies for the use of the department, and the city clerk was authorized to advertise for them. Chief Kirwin, on his own recommendation, was given authority to purchase four new trees at once at a special price that he had obtained. The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for crushed stone, etc., but it was decided not to ask at present for bids for coal or forage.

Alderman Kirby and Ladd, the committee appointed to confer with the pastor of St. Mary's Church relative to the fire alarm striker, reported that Father Ward wished the striker removed because of the vibration in the church tower, which had become an element of danger. The committee had a long report of their interview with Father Ward, in which the incident of a fireman being refused admission to the church tower to wind the alarm was gone into at some length. The board directed Chief Kirwin to remove the striker from the church as soon as convenient, although the Chief said that some of his call men living in that section would be considerably inconvenienced thereby.

Washington Street Boulevard.

The Washington street boulevard will go into court again, proceedings having been started this week in behalf of some of the property owners whose land is taken for the extension. The proceedings will not be of such a nature as to preclude constructing the boulevard, but will be simply to secure larger compensation than was awarded by the board of aldermen in accordance with the recommendations of the commission that laid out the road. The parties to the suits are Mrs. Malene A. Fletcher, Mrs. Amelia A. Buenzle, and Mrs. Edith Kendall.

The boulevard project has been in the public eye for several years. Some years ago, the board of aldermen ordered the land condemned, and legal proceedings were at once instituted to prevent its construction. It was then found that the board had exceeded its authority by proceeding before an appropriation was made by the representative council, and the board later revoked its action. For this, other legal proceedings were threatened for a time, but the matter was finally straightened out. Then the representative council made an appropriation, and the board of aldermen again proceeded to condemn the land in accordance with law, and it is from the awards made under this action that the present appeal is taken to the Superior Court.

New Police Station in Use.

After having occupied the old "watch house" on Market square for a half-century, the Newport police department on Friday moved into the handsome and commodious new structure across the square. It was not expected that the task of moving would be completed on Friday so that the old building could be wholly abandoned by night. It was the intention to have some members of the force quartered in the new station that night. The offices in the new building were occupied, and with the exception of a few of the beds for the men, it was planned to put the station in full commission when the night shift went on duty.

Civil Engineer Kirby Smith appeared before the sub-committee on highways of the committee of 25 at its meeting on Wednesday evening, and explained the improvements to the Training Station road that the Station authorities would like to have made. It is not proposed to widen the road materially, but to construct a sidewalk and put the roadway into good condition.



GUY NORMAN,
Candidate for the Republican Congressional Nomination.

Candidate for Congress.

Mr. Guy Norman of this city has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for member of Congress from the first district of Rhode Island, which includes Newport and Bristol Counties, the town of East Providence, and twelve representative districts in the city of Providence. He is early in the field, as the convention will probably not be held until next fall, but he proposes to put up an active fight for the nomination and to let the people of the District see what he stands for. One of his most native interests is in the development of Narragansett Bay as a great naval base, and especially the constant extension of the Torpedo Station here.

As a part of his campaign Mr. Norman proposes to have a series of public meetings in this city and elsewhere, the first of which will be held at the Colonial Theatre on Sunday afternoon, February 6. Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts, who has been one of the most consistent advocates of national preparedness, is expected to be a speaker at one of these meetings, as well as Mr. Norman.

At the meeting on February 6th, ex-President William Howard Taft will be the speaker. A good crowd will undoubtedly be drawn to hear him, as he has never addressed a public gathering in Newport.

Mr. Norman is a son of the late George H. Norman, and is one of the leading business men of Boston and Newport. He has been engaged in large business enterprises, being connected with railroad and banking institutions in Boston, besides being engaged in the administration of the large Norman estate. In Newport he is a director of the Aquidneck National Bank, a director of the Newport Water Works, and a trustee and the treasurer of the People's Library. He was born in Newport on July 4, 1869, and was educated in this country and abroad, being graduated from Harvard University in 1890. At the outbreak of the Spanish War he volunteered for service in the navy, and held a commission on board the battleship Iowa.

Mr. Norman will make a strong candidate for Member of Congress, and will ably represent the State at Washington if elected. He is a thoroughly practical man of affairs, alert to all the important questions of the day, and with a wide acquaintance among public men both at home and abroad. He is a man of very pleasing personality, genial and kindly in his bearing, and what might be termed a "good mixer." He has the inclination and the ability to make a worthy public officer.

The rentals of summer cottages in this city for the coming season are already being announced in sufficient numbers to indicate that the season will be a big one. There have been a number of transfers of ownership since last season, and extensive renovations are being made in a number of instances. Rumors persist that the residence of the late Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be opened for the next season being either sold or rented.

School Committee.

The first meeting of the school committee for the municipal year took place on Monday evening, when considerable business of an important nature came up for consideration. Organization of the new board was effected, and the finance report was approved for submission to the committee of 25.

Superintendent Lull called the committee to order and called for nominations for chairman. Dr. Emery H. Porter was unanimously elected chairman, but declined to accept the honor, and Henry C. Stevens was then unanimously elected to that office, Dr. Porter being elected vice chairman. The salary of the clerk and superintendent was fixed at the same amount as last year, and Mr. Herbert Warren Lull was re-elected.

The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

The date below refers to the month ending Thursday, December 29, 1915. Total enrollment 4,035, average number belonging 3,822.3, average number attending 3,550, per cent. of attendance 91.1, cases of tardiness 419, and cases of truancy 58. Number who have left school 19. Reasons for leaving: To work 6, for illness 2, moved from city 7, private lessons 1, completed work 1, no reason given 3.

The total enrollment is 26 more than last month and 29 more than a year ago.

The Rogers High School has an enrollment of 632, an increase of 22 over the total of last year.

The enrollment in the parochial cooking class is 17 and the average attendance is 14.6.

Evening Schools.

The second term began Monday, January 3, with 77 in attendance.

Board of Health.

Since the opening of school in September there have been 2 cases of scarlet fever and 1 case of diphtheria. These cases and others not in the schools have caused the exclusion of 6 other school children.

Finances.

In accordance with the assurance of the state treasurer, all the state funds were duly received before the books were closed December 20.

Meeting of Parents.

In December the teachers of Calvert and Carey invited the parents to meet them in the schoolrooms. The response was satisfactory.

The report of the finance committee was presented, containing a schedule of the receipts and expenditures for 1915 and an estimate of receipts and expenditures for 1916. This shows that the department needs an appropriation of \$141,704, with \$1200 additional for military drill fund for backward children. The finance committee was directed to present the report to the committee of 25 and urge the appropriation as recommended.

The report of Truant Officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 95; number of cases of truancy (public 5, parochial 0), 5; number out for illness and other causes, 10; number of different children truants, 5; number found not attending school, 4; number sent to public schools, 2; number sent to parochial schools, 2; number of certificates issued (15-16 years), 1.

On December 14, a boy who was on probation for truancy was surrendered for sentence. He was reprimanded by

the court, and his probation continued.

Dr. Barral presented the following report for the special committee on Rogers High School extension:

Mr. Seabury met the special committee on the Rogers High School on Saturday, December 18, and with the superintendent and the principal of the high school carefully studied the present plant.

The following week the city engineer sent Mr. Seabury the lines and grades of the present grounds and also of those directly in the rear.

On Tuesday, January 4, Mr. Seabury submitted to the special committee tentative sketches for the necessary enlargement. The sketches are now being revised for a second consultation and they will soon be ready for the inspection of this board.

Mr. Bacheller moved that the report be received, the committee discharged, and the matter be referred back to the committee on buildings. He argued that this was the purpose for which the committee on buildings was created, and wanted to know of any reason why this committee should not handle the matter. Some discussion followed, but the matter was temporarily disposed of by receiving the report and referring it to the same committee for further action, Mr. Bacheller withdrawing his motion.

An amendment to the rules was adopted providing for the creation of a standing committee on military drill and prescribing the duties of the committee. There was some discussion of the apportioning of committees but the chairman did not announce his appointments at this meeting.

Miss Emily F. Bradley, a teacher, was given leave of absence for the remainder of the school year in order that she might attend a course of lectures at Columbia University. On motion of Dr. Durrah it was voted to ask the Legislature to grant permission for the use of the State Armory and rifle range for the Rogers High School battalion.

Inquiry was made as to the status of the Rogers fund, and it was decided to appoint a committee of two to confer with the surviving trustee, Mr. Frederic W. Tilton of Cambridge, in regard to the matter. Requests for the use of the Rogers hall and of the Rogers gymnasium by the Civic League and the Recreation Commission respectively, were referred to the committee on Rogers High School. Superintendent Lull was given permission to attend the annual convention of school superintendents to be held in Detroit at this meeting.

At the close of the meeting, the matter of High School athletics was brought up, by a question as to the disqualification of certain boys at the High School. Nobody seemed well informed as to the exact facts in the case, and it was suggested that the subject be referred to the committee on Rogers High School.

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The new committee of 25 of the representative council held its first meeting on Tuesday evening, when organization was perfected by the unanimous choice of George W. Bacheller, Jr., of the first ward as chairman. All the members were present except Thomas E. Sherman, who was detained by illness. On the suggestion of the new chairman, the committee invited Mayor Boyle to meet with them to explain further any points in his inaugural message that he might wish the committee to take action on.

Chairman Bacheller announced the appointment of the following sub-committees, each electing its own chairman and secretary:

Streets and highways—Fletcher W. Lawton, chairman; William Williams, secretary; William G. Landers, J. Alton Barker, and J. Joseph M. Martin. Police and parks—Max Levy, chairman; Thomas J. Williams, secretary; Fred W. Winsor, Abner L. Slocum, Philip H. Honner.

Fire department—Horace P. Beck, chairman; Harold A. Peckham, secretary; George M. Battone, Daniel P. Conneron, James M. Sullivan.

Schools—T. I. H. Powell, chairman; Edward A. Martin, secretary; George W. Bacheller, Jr., William G. Kerr, John P. Casey.

Health—John R. Austin, chairman; Francis J. Harrington, secretary; Thomas E. Sherman, William Andrews, Jr., James W. Sullivan.

City officers—Thomas J. Williams, chairman; George W. Bacheller, Jr., John R. Austin, T. I. H. Powell, Edward A. Martin.

The sub-committees have been at work evenings during the week, and propose to have their reports in shape for consideration by the whole committee as soon as possible.

Unless some other organization takes hold of it, Newport's baseball field, Wellington Park, will be the scene of the past next summer. The Newport Baseball Association, which established the park some years ago, has decided not to renew its lease which will expire in a few months.

The Providence police have found a trail that leads them to Newport in their crusade against automobile thieves in that city. A number of stolen cars have been located here, their serial numbers having been removed with a chisel.

V. M. C. A.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Thursday evening, with a good attendance. Secretary Lentz paid a high tribute to the late Albert K. Sherman, who had been treasurer of the organization for twenty-seven years, and Hon. Jeremiah W. Horton presented resolutions on his death which were adopted by a unanimous vote. There were no reports presented at this meeting as the fiscal year closes in April.

The following are the new officers of the Association, a portion being elected by the corporation, and the others by the board of directors:

President—Harry A. Titus,

Vice Presidents—Frederick Weir and

George H. Bryant.

Treasurer—George W. Bacheller, Jr.,

Recording Secretary—Fred P. Web-

ber.

Auditor—Abner L. Slocum.

The RED MIST

A TALE OF CIVIL STRIFE

By RANDALL PARRISH

ILLUSTRATIONS BY C.D. RHODES

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CHAPTER VI.

The Mistress of the House.

I stood with ear pressed against the panel, fingers gripping the butt of my revolver. An ordinary latch held the door closed, and I pressed this, opening the barrier slightly. The movement made not the slightest noise, and gave me a glimpse within.

In front of a small grate fire, her back toward me, snuggled comfortably down in the depths of an easy chair, sat a woman reading. I could see little of her because of the high back of the chair rising between us—only a mass of dark brown hair, a smooth, rounded cheek, and the small white hand resting on the chair arm. I knew vaguely her waist was white, her skirt gray, and I saw the glimmer of a pearl-handled pistol lying on a closed chest at her side. Still she was only a woman, a mere girl apparently, whom I had no cause to fear. The sudden reaction caused me to smile with relief, and to return my revolver silently to the belt. Her eyes remained on the page of the book. I think I would have withdrawn without a word, but, at that instant, a draft from the open door flickered her light, and she glanced about seeking the cause. I caught the startled expression in her eyes as she first perceived my shadow; the book fell to the floor, her hand gripping the pistol, even as she arose hastily to her feet. The light was on her face, and I knew her to be Noreen Harwood.

"Who are you? Why are you here?" she asked tersely, a tremor in the voice, but no shrinking in those eyes that looked straight at me.

I moved forward from out of the shadow into the radius of light. It was only a step, but the girl receded slightly, the pearl-handled pistol rising instantly to a level with my eyes.

"Stand where you are!" she ordered. "What are you doing, creeping about this house in the dark?"

"Not in the dark exactly," I answered, seeking to relieve the strain, and holding my hat in one hand, as I bowed gravely. "For my lamp is on the sconce."

I marked the quick change of expression in her eyes as they swept over me. There was no evidence of recognition; scarcely more than a faint acknowledgment that my appearance was not entirely unfavorable. Yet

the garrison at Charleston?

"No, Miss Harwood; I belong to the Army of the Potomac, and am here only on recruiting service. A word of explanation will make the situation clear, and I trust may serve to win your confidence. I do not have the appearance of a villain, do I?"

"No, or I should not remain parleying with you," she responded gravely. "The war has taught even the women of this section the lesson of self-protection. I am not at all afraid, or I should not be here alone."

"It surprises me, however, that Major Harwood should consent to your remaining—"

"He has not consented," she interrupted. "I am supposed to be safely lodged with friends in Lewisburg, but rode out here this afternoon to see the condition of our property. Word came to me that the house had been entered. The servants have all gone, and we were obliged to leave it unoccupied. I was delayed, seeking to discover what damage the vandals had done, and then suddenly the storm broke, and I thought it better to remain until morning."

She laughed, as though amused at her own frankness of speech.

"There, I have told you all my story, without even waiting to hear yours. 'Tis a woman's way, if her impulse be sufficiently strong."

"You mean faith in the other party?"

"Of course; one cannot be conventional in warthiness, and there is no one here to properly introduce us, even if that formality was desired. So I must accept you on trust."

"My uniform alone should be sufficient guarantee."

She laughed; her eyes sparkling.

"Well, hardly. I imagine you fall to comprehend its really disreputable condition. But—well, you—you look like an officer and a gentleman."

"For which compliment I sincerely thank you. However, Miss Harwood, my story can be quickly told. I am a Lieutenant, Third United States cavalry—see, the numeral is on my hat—attached to Holtzman's command, now at Fairfax Court House. I have recently been detailed to the recruiting service, and ordered to this section."

I found it strangely difficult, fronting her calm look of insistence, to go on. But there was no way of escape. Beyond doubt the sympathy of this girl was with the cause of the North, and if I were to confess myself Tom-Wyatt, and a Confederate spy, all hope of the success of my mission would be immediately ended. Besides I lacked the will to forfeit her esteem—to permit her confidence in me to become changed into suspicion.

"Then I will go on," I said more slowly, endeavoring better to arrange my story. "I picked up a guide at Fayette, but the officer in command there could spare no escort. The man who went with me must have been a traitor, for he guided me south into the Green Briar mountains. Last night at dusk we rode into a camp of guerrillas."

"Who commanded them? Did you learn?"

"A gray-headed, seamed-faced mountaineer, they called Cowan."

She emitted a quick breath, between closely pressed lips.

"You know the man?" I asked.

"Yes; old Ned Cowan; he lived over yonder, east of here in the foothills. He and—my father had some trouble before the war. He—he is vindictive and dangerous." She stopped, her glance sweeping about the room. "I have some reason to suspect," she added, as if half doubting whether she ought to speak the word, "that either he, or one of his men, broke in here."

"In search of something?"

"A paper; yes—a deed. Of course I may be mistaken; only it is not to be found. The desk in the library was rifled, and its contents scattered over the floor when I came. I put them back in place, but found nothing of value among those that remained. My father must have removed those of importance."

"Possibly he carried them with him?"

She leaned her head on her hand, her eyes thoughtful.

"I think he once told me they were left in charge of a banker at Charleston—an old friend. It would be too dangerous to carry them about with him in the field. You see I do not know very much about his affairs," she explained. "I was away at school when the war broke out, and we have only met briefly since. My father did not talk freely of his personal matters even to me. I learned of his feud with Cowan by accident."

"It was a feud then?"

"On one side at least. My father was shot at, and several of our out-houses burned. The trouble arose over the title to property. Cowan," she explained, "was a squatter on land which had belonged to our family ever since my grandfather first settled here. We had title from Virginia, but the tract granted had never been properly surveyed. My father had it done, and discovered that Ned Cowan and two of his sons occupied a part of our land with no legal right."

"Yes; I suppose as much; you are Miss Noreen Harwood?"

Her blue eyes widened, her hand grasping more tightly the back of the chair.

"Yes," she admitted. "You knew my father?"

"I hardly know why I am telling you all this family history," she continued almost in apology. "It is as if I talked to an old friend who was naturally in-

terested in our affairs."

"Perhaps the manner of our meeting accounts for it," I ventured. "But truly I am more deeply interested than you imagine. It may prove of mutual advantage for me to know the facts. Did Major Harwood try to force them from his land?"

"Oh, no," hastily, "my father had no such thought. He tried to help them to purchase the property at a very small price, and on long time. His intention was to aid them, but he found himself unable to convince either father or sons of his real purpose. They either could not, or would not, understand. Do you realize the reckless, lawless nature of these mountain men?"

"Yes, I am a regular soldier!"

"I was a junior at West Point last year; we were graduated ahead of our class."

Her eyes fell, the lashes outlined on her cheeks, her hands clasped on the table.

"Isn't that odd?" she said quietly.

"Do you know Miss Hackett's school for young ladies at Compton on the Hudson? That is where papa sent me, and I was at the senior hop at West Point a year ago last June. A half dozen of us girls went up; Fred Carlton of Charleston was in that class, and he invited me. You know him, of course!"

My lips were dry, but I nodded, half fearing I might be slipping into some trap, although her words and manner were surely innocent enough.

"We were acquaintances, not friends," I replied, hoping the retort might cause her to change the subject.

"Most of the boys seemed to like him. He was very pleasant to me, and I had a splendid time. I met one named Raymond; he had dark hair and eyes."

"Oh, yes," I managed to answer, now desperately alert. "There was another in the class—James R. I believe."

"I did not learn his first name, but when I heard that a Lieutenant Raymond was coming here, I hoped it might be he. That was why I was so deeply interested. It is not such a common name, you know."

I made some answer, and she sat there steadily, her face turned toward the fire in the grate. The profile held me in fascination, as I wondered what these seemingly innocent questions could signify. Anyhow, let the truth be what it may, there was no other course left for me, but to keep on with the deception. I was in the heart of the enemy's country, in disguise, my life forfeit in case of discovery, and the time had not come when I could entrust her with so dangerous a secret.

The wind rattled the blinds, and the rain beat heavily against the side of the house. The thought of venturing out into the storm, not knowing where I could seek shelter, was not an alluring one. Nor had I any excuse to urge for immediate departure; indeed as a gentleman and soldier my duty called me to remain for her protection. She could not be left alone in this desolate house. It was my steady gaze that roused the lady from whatever dream the flames of the grate had given her. She turned her head slightly to meet my eyes—then sat suddenly erect, the expression of her face instantly changing, as she stared beyond me at the open door. I wheeled about to look, startled at the movement. A man stood in the doorway, water streaming from his clothes onto the floor. I was on my feet instantly, a hand gripping my revolver, but before I could whip it from the leather sheath, the girl had taken the single step forward, and grasped my sleeve.

"Do not fire!" she exclaimed. "He is not a fighting man."

The fellow lifted one arm, and stepped forward full into the light. He was a man of years, unarmed, a tall, ungainly figure, a scraggly beard at his chin, and a face like parchment.

His eyes were two deep wells, solemn and unwinking.

"Peace to you both!" he said gravely. "I ask naught save fire and shelter."

"To these you are welcome," the girl answered, still clinging to my arm.

"You travel alone?"

"Even as my master in rags and poverty, having no place wherein to lay my head. The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests—you know me, young woman?"

"Yes; you are Parson Nichols."

"An unworthy soldier of the cross. I address the daughter of Major Harwood—and this young man!"

"Lieutenant Raymond of the Federal army," she explained simply. "He sought refuge here from the storm."

The man's eyes searched my face, but without cordiality, without expression of any kind. Saying nothing he crossed to the fireplace, and held out his hands to the warmth of the blaze.

The girl's eyes met mine almost questioningly. Then she stepped forward.

"We were just completing our meal," she said softly. "There is not much, but we will gladly share what we have."

"The flesh needeth nothing," he answered, not even looking around, "and the spirit liveth on the bread of life. I seek only converse with you. The young man is an officer?"

"Yes—on recruiting service."

"You know him well? You trust him?"

"I have not known him long," she replied hesitatingly, and glancing back at me. "Yet I have confidence in him."

The man did not answer, or move and, after a moment of silence, she asked:

"Have you ridden far?"

"From Lewisburg."

"Lewisburg!" in surprise. "Then you know I was here? You came seeking me?"

He turned on his stool, his eyes searching her face gravely.

"On a mission of ministry," he replied solemnly, "although whether it prove of joy, or sorrow, I am unable to say. I am but an instrument."

The man's reluctance to speak freely was apparent, and I stepped forward.

"If you prefer conversing with Miss Harwood alone," I said quietly, "you will retire."

"You are very young man," she said simply.

"Not seriously so," I answered, rather inclined to resent the charge.

"I am twenty-four."

"You look like a boy I used to know—only his eyes were darker, and he had long hair."

"Indeed!" I caught my breath quickly, yet held my eyes firm. "Some one living about here?"

"Yes; his name was Wyatt. I never knew him very well, only you recalled him to memory in some way. He and his mother went South when the war first broke out. Where was your home?"

"In Burlington, Vermont."

"You are a regular soldier?"

"I was a junior at West Point last year; we were graduated ahead of our class."

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"We were acquaintances, not friends," I replied, hoping the retort might cause her to change the subject.

"Most of the boys seemed to like him. He was very pleasant to me, and I had a splendid time. I met one named Raymond; he had dark hair and eyes."

"Oh, yes," I managed to answer, now desperately alert. "There was another in the class—James R. I believe."

"I did not learn his first name, but when I heard that a Lieutenant Raymond was coming here, I hoped it might be he. That was why I was so deeply interested. It is not such a common name, you know."

"I did not learn his first name, but when I heard that a Lieutenant Raymond was coming here, I hoped it might be he. That was why I was so deeply interested. It is not such a common name, you know."

"I don't know whether he is coming, or not," she blurted out reluctantly.

"He was hurt in the fight."

"And if he cannot come himself he means to send others. What for? What does he want of the girl?"

My hammer clicked, and the man cringed back, read the stern meaning of my face. A terrible suspicion surged over me, and I was ready to kill. "To—marry her," the words barely audible. "Not old Ned—his son, Anse."

I heard the startled exclamation of the girl behind me.

"Anse Cowan!" she cried, her voice full of undisguised horror. "Marry me to that low brute. Did he over imagine I would consent, ever even look at him?"

I touched her with my hand in restraint, the revolver still at the preacher's thin lips.

"No, but equally reliable; one of Ned Cowan's mountaineers. Captain Fox is a prisoner, wounded, and his men mostly dead."

A moment she rested unknowingly against my arm, her face covered with her hands.

"I expected this outburst," he continued unmoved. "Indeed, it is no more unnatural. But I harbor no resentment, and in this hour freely forgive all. 'He that taketh the sword, shall perish by the sword,' and my words are true."

"But I saw him four days ago."

"On his way east to Hot Springs, with an escort of soldiers. It was there he was killed, together with his servant. A messenger brought the news."

"A soldier? One of Captain Fox's men?"

A sardonic smile flickered an instant on the preacher's thin lips.

"No, but equally reliable; one of Ned Cowan's mountaineers. Captain Fox is a prisoner, wounded, and his men mostly dead."

A moment she rested unknowingly against my arm, her face covered with her hands.

"I expected this outburst," he continued unmoved. "Indeed, it is no more unnatural. But I harbor no resentment, and in this hour freely forgive all. 'He that taketh the sword, shall perish by the sword,' and my words are true."

"You say my father is dead—killed," she said, in steady, clear voice. "But be that one or the other, you never came here tonight, through this storm, to bring me such a message alone. Who sent you, Parson Nichols? What dast

10 VOLUME
CHILD VOLUNTEER.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a liquid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening.

Many diseases of the human body act in the same manner as volcanoes. Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight rumble of pain and distress, and if not treated in time will burst forth in all their fury, causing all who are so afflicted the most intense suffering and making a complete burden.

That a liquid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY IS THIS LIQUID DISCOVERY. THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWERS OF THIS FAMOUS REMEDY HAVE CUT A NEW PATH THROUGH THE FIELD OF MEDICINE, SWEEPING WITH IT A STARTLING RECORD OF TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

Druggists sell it in *How 50 Cent Size* and the regular \$1.00 size bottles.

Sample bottle, enough for trial, freely sent.

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Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

(Week Days Only.)

To	Due	By	Due
Newport, New York	New York	New York	New York
(G. C. Ter.)	(G. C. Ter.)	(G. C. Ter.)	(G. C. Ter.)
10:05 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	5:20 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	8:30 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
4:05 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	12:05 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	—	1:05 P. M.	8:30 P. M.

Tickets, etc., at City Ticket Office, at Franklin St. and at Wharf Office.

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WEEK DAYS

7.40, 8.50 each Hour

to 5.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS

8.50 A. M., each Hour

to 7.50 P. M.

New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at ticket offices of this company.

Time Table in Effect September 25, 1905.
Leave New York for Providence, New Haven and Boston West, 10:55 A. M., 11:05 P. M.; leave New Haven 10:55, 7:58, 11:05 A. M., 8:55, 9:05, 9:05 P. M.; Middleboro and Portland 8:55, 9:10, 11:05 A. M., 11:05, 11:05 P. M.; Providence 8:55, 8:58, 9:10, 11:05 A. M., 11:05, 11:05 P. M.; Middleboro—11:05 A. M., 11:05 P. M.; Hyannis—11:05 A. M., 11:05 P. M.; Provincetown—11:05 A. M.; Plymouth—11:05 A. M., 8:55 P. M.; New Haven—10:55, 11:05 A. M., 11:05 P. M.; Providence (via Fall River)—8:55, 8:15, 8:10, 11:05 A. M., 11:05, 11:05 P. M.

First English Book on Sport.

The first book on sport ever printed in the English language was a rimed treatise called the "Boke of St. Albans," its author being a woman, Dame Julianne Berners. Its second edition was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1496. A descendant of her family, Lord Berners, was the translator of Froissart's "Chronicles." It is true that old manuscripts existed, such as the "Venerie de Tweccy" of the time of Edward II, but it was Dame Julianne who was the real ancestor of sporting literature in England, for she also composed an essay on hawk-hunting and another on "Fishing With an Angle," the last being of such excellence that Izaak Walton himself did take a hint from its pages.

There is a Difference.
"What is the difference between a Hobbie and two cats sitting on a bough?" asked a lad of his father.

"What an absurd question!" said the parent. "Well, I give it up."

"The one is a conundrum, the other a bununderum!"

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

10 RED STARS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO
I gazed in the picture cord the girl had dropped on the floor. His wrists were big and knotted, and I drew the cord tight enough to make the fellow wince, despite his groans and pretense at severe suffering.

"Go up the stairs," I commanded sternly, "and keep close to the wall. Oh, you can walk all right, my friend, and I advise you to do as I say—you see this gun?"

The scowl on his face was malignant, and his eyes glowed like coals, but he moved on ahead of me across the hall, and up the carpeted steps. The lamp held high above my head in one hand, sent a stream of light through the black shadows, and revealed his every movement. At the head of the stairs the girl suddenly appeared, her face showing white in the glow of the lamp. A brown cape, fastened closely at the throat, enveloped her figure, and a cap was drawn down over her hair.

"What is it?" she questioned swiftly.

"Is there any room up here windowless, and with a door that can be locked?"

She glanced about, uncertain.

"Why—yes, there is a large closet off my room."

"Turn to the right, Nichols; into that room, where the light is burning. Oh, yes, you will kindly open the closet door, Miss Harwood. Don't stand growling there. Get in, I say!"

He was so slow, that I thrust him roughly through the opening, and closed and locked the door. The girl had placed the lamp on a table, and, as I turned, her eyes met mine.

"Suppose they—they fail to come?" she questioned. "He could not get out; he might die in there."

"Little danger of their not coming. Anyhow I prefer risking that fellow's life rather than yours. Is he really a preacher?"

"Yes; he has a church at the Crossroads. I heard him preach at a camp meeting. He was here before when Tom's wife died, and conducted the funeral."

"Tom? One of the servants?"

"Yes, my father's body servant. He accompanied him to the army." The tears rushed to her eyes, dimming them, and her hand touched my sleeve. "Oh, Lieutenant, do you really suppose he has been killed?"

"We can only hope," I answered, catching my breath quickly. "Nichols may have told that for a purpose—a desire to make you feel helpless and alone. But we cannot stand here and talk. You know the way and can guide us in the dark, can you not? It will be safer not to leave the lamp burning."

I blew the light out without waiting for an answer, and took her hand in mine.

"Now you must lead," I said softly. "We will go down the back stairs."

We slipped out into the hall together, her clasp on my finger warm and confident, and I closed the door of the room behind us. My hand encountered the baluster rail, and she had taken a single step downward, when we heard a voice below, and the crash of what was probably the stock of a rifle on the outer door. A second blow fell, followed by the sound of splintering wood. The voice came sharper, clearer; I could distinguish the words.

"Now, once more, Kelly! There's nothing to be afraid of, man. Break it a foot lower down, so I can reach the key. Where is Anse? Do you know, Jake?"

"Ha! an' Bill are 'round front," some fellow answered hoarsely. "That's a busted winder that. Yer saw that light up stairs didn't yer?"

"Sure—the girl's vere all right, but it don't look as if the preacher wus. I reckon he got afurd, an' wus waitin' for us to show up furst. Hero, you, Kelly, giv' me abot on that club."

She shrank back against me, with a little startled cry, and I held her close. We were in the trap, caught between the closing jaws.

(TO Be Continued.)

Saved!

A husband was waiting outside a jeweler's, growing with impatience. His wife emerged from the shop.

"They want a thousand guineas for it," she said.

"Thank heavens!" cried the husband.

"Now come along," I puch.

Family Physician—I am afraid, Mrs. Gaybird, your husband cannot last much longer. The trouble with your husband, madam, is that he has overdrawn his account at the bank of vitality. Mrs. Gaybird—I felt sure she was deceiving me about something. Doctor, I give you my word, I never knew he had any account there.—To peka Journal.

THE SUM'S BIG CHECKS.

When the government pays a claim or debt it is done by a treasury warrant, signed by the secretary of the treasury. In May, 1901, the secretary signed a warrant for \$10,000,000, which was delivered to J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York as disbursing agents of this government on account of the Panama canal purchase. This was the largest warrant ever issued. The largest sum previously covered by a single government warrant was for \$7,200,000, paid to Russia in 1808 on account of the Alaska purchase. The next largest sum was \$5,600,000, paid in 1879 to the British government on account of the Halifax award under the treaty of Washington for infringement of fishing rights in Nova Scotian waters. In 1899 this government paid Spain, through the French ambassador, \$20,000,000 for the Philippine Islands, but this sum was represented by four warrants of \$5,000,000 each.—Philadelphia Press.

BROADWAY NEON IDYL.

Every weekday at noon the chimes of Grace church, in New York, send down into the clutter of Broadway the strains of old familiar hymns. The other day the chimes had just finished

Thyself's hymn. They began a new melody, which in the midst of the city's roar was not at first distinguishable. Then the tinkle of notes unbound itself and through the noises of the street sounded the sweet notes of "Just as I Am, Without One Plea."

Car wheels clunked, car brakes shrieked, iron-shod horse hoofs smote the stones of the street, motor horns blew raucously; there was the sound of a myriad human feet and of many human voices, and through it all—"Just as I Am, Without One Plea."

Pedestrians took up the theme and hummed it absently. Old scenes were brought back, old faiths strengthened, old blessings remembered.—Christian Herald.

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The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

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Saturday, January 15, 1916

Senator Newlands, Democratic Senator from Colorado, told his party and the Administration some plain, though rather unsatisfactory, truths in the Senate the other day. No Republican has come out so strong as Mr. Wilson's policies or rather lack of policies, as did the Colorado Senator. Evidently Wilson's political family is not entirely a happy one.

The trial of the New Haven directors has cost the government two hundred thousand dollars. It has cost the directors themselves five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Who has made anything out of it besides the lawyers? Six of the directors have been declared innocent and two thirds of the jury hold the same opinion as to the rest. The Government has spent the people's money trying to find a scapegoat nowhere, and they have not found him. It is time now to stop.

We are constantly and continually told by the Providence papers that Providence pays one half the state taxes, which may be approximately correct taken collectively, but is far from correct taken individually. Providence with 225,000 people pays a tax on \$311,193,250 valuation. Newport with 27,000 people pays a tax on \$62,712,500, which is almost double per individual the tax paid in Providence. Newport pays a tax on a larger valuation than any other town or city in the state except Providence.

Wilson's "Watchful waiting" policy in Mexico is bearing fruit in the slaughter of nineteen Americans by Wilson's former patilla. What a pity it is that there could not have been a settled and determined policy against all Mexican bandits by this government. The so-called policy has been so weak and vacillating that neither the Villa bandits nor the Carranza forces care anything for it. Our government is dispirited by all classes in Mexico because neither side believes that the Wilson authorities will do anything.

Newport city and county ought to give a liberal and enthusiastic support to Mr. Norman's candidacy for Congress this fall. Mr. Norman is a Newport man and a thorough business man and that is what we want in Congress. The interests of this section of the state should be cared for by one who is thoroughly familiar with the needs. If nominated he will undoubtedly be elected as he is well known and popular in the district, and it elected the district can feel sure that its interests will be cared for in an intelligent and painstaking manner.

The Providence Journal practically advises the delegation in the General Assembly to vote against a bond issue of \$176,000 for a new Court House in the city of Newport. This is the first state appropriation asked for a state building in Newport with a single exception in the last hundred years, while in comparatively recent times the state has built a Court House in Providence, a State House costing three million dollars, a Normal School building costing nearly half a million, a State Armory costing nearly a million, besides spending large sums on numerous other buildings sometimes used for state purposes. The Journal claims that Providence pays one half the state tax which is not correct. In proportion to her wealth and population she pays far less than Newport.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly is not as yet overworking. There have been comparatively few new bills introduced thus far, and the sessions of both the Senate and House have been very brief during the first two weeks of the session. The principal business has been the confirming of number of appointments by the Governor. Among the appointments sent to the Senate by Governor Beeckman this week were those of Frank W. Putnam of this city as a member of the State Board of Optometry, and Robert C. Cottrell of this city as a member of the State Board of Registration in Embalming. Both are re-appointments and will be confirmed without comment.

The two houses went into grand committee on Wednesday for the purpose of electing certain State officers, among them being the adjutant general. To this office General Charles W. Abbot was re-elected, although there were opposition candidates in every instance, the vote being strictly along party lines.

A bill has been introduced in the House, providing for special summer automobile licenses at a reduced price for summer residents of Newport and Narragansett Pier. It will probably fail of passage. The bill providing for a new Court House for Newport County will probably not come out of committee for some time at any rate.

The House committee on judiciary will give a public hearing on the amendment to the tax law, providing for an inheritance tax and other changes, next Tuesday afternoon.

Sheriff Anthony and the other Newport County officers entertained the Republican members of the Newport County delegation in the General Assembly at a luncheon at the Crown Hotel on Thursday afternoon.

Cost of Living.

The Democratic platform of 1912 was chiefly devoted to the high cost of living, which it charged was directly caused by the tariff, and it charged the Republican party as being directly and solely responsible for the tariff. The exact language of the platform is "The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home." It said "The Republican party attempts to escape responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them, and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff as enacted and maintained by the Republican party . . . and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured until import duty on the necessities of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies (the trusts) are broken up."

In the very first plank of the same document it is reiterated that a protective tariff is a bane of trusts. The demonstration now at hand proves either that trusts are not dependent upon high tariffs or that high prices are not dependent upon either trusts or tariffs. In every line of household necessities, food, clothing, fuel, light, lumber and building materials, and house furnishing goods, prices were higher in 1914 than during any one of the four years of the Taft administration, specifically arranged in the Baltimore platform. Records of 1911 prices, now set out in the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual bulletin, and covering a period of fifty years, show them to have broken the records of high prices, in most lines, during most of the half century preceding.

We have never, at any time, needed this demonstration to convince us that the Baltimore platform makers did not know what they were about in adopting these resounding resolutions touching protection, trusts and prices. That the people were of the same mind is indicated in the million and quarter majority of Taft and Roosevelt over Wilson.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

DEATH OF CLARA E. DENNIS.

Mrs. Clara E. Dennis died at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Macomber on Wednesday. Mrs. Dennis was calling when she fell down stairs striking the back of her head and causing concussion of the brain. Dr. Burton W. Storrs was called at once, and rendered all possible aid, but Mrs. Dennis lived only about one and one-half hours after the accident.

Mrs. Dennis was the daughter of Edmund D. and Catharine Barker of Mystic, Connecticut. She was born in Jamestown, R. I., March 6, 1844. In 1868 she was married to Joseph G. Dennis, of this town who died many years ago. She was a teacher in the public schools of the town for fifty years, and was a newspaper reporter for seventeen years, having given up this work about a year ago as her health would not permit her to get about enough to continue these duties.

Mrs. Dennis was active in affairs in general being connected with the societies of St. Paul's, the Friends' and the Christian Church of this town. She was a director of the board of the Rhode Island State Federation of Women's Clubs, and a member of the Unity, Current Topics, Oliphant Clubs, Newport County Federation of Women's Suffrage Association, and William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

She is survived by two brothers Charles Barker of Westerly and William Barker of Hartford, another brother, Edmund, having died long ago. She is also survived by a step-daughter, Mrs. Francis P. Conway of Newport.

The funeral will be at her late home in Nowtown village Saturday afternoon.

At the monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate held all the members were present.

The petitions of Nathan Shantz, Chas. Gollard and Sam. Levin, for license to peddle junk; of Ivan L. Hodge to peddle fruit and vegetables, and of Elizabeth E. Pickering, for a victualler's license, were granted, fee \$5 each. The petition of William H. Canning for license to maintain a pool table, was granted, fee \$10.

George E. Sisson was appointed highway surveyor for district No. 2.

Captain Albert E. Sherman filed a complaint regarding the way the State Board of Public Roads has left the gutter adjoining his premises at the corner of Child's street and East Main road, which was referred to the February meeting, the council to view the premises in the meantime. William M. Hughes presented a petition calling attention to the alleged careless and unsafe way in which the Bay State Street Railway Company runs the cars by Brainerd's lane. It was voted that the clerk confer with the railway company and report at the next meeting.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid:

John B. Cornell, assistance to outside poor, \$18; John B. Cornell, clothing for inmates of town farm, \$1.35; John Corcoran, services as sergeant, \$8; Louis J. Corcoran, services as police constable, \$20; Sydney Snoot, services as police constable, \$4; Leon F. Greene, services as police constable, \$3; William H. Tallman, repairing bridges in district No. 3, \$10.80; Charles Henry Dyer, surveyor, repairs in district No. 4, \$8.68; Charles E. Boyd, services as supervisor at town meeting, \$19.15; Miles printery, 100 stamps and stencil work, 27 badges for peddler, \$13.56; John M. Brownell, coal furnished Mary Carrolle, widow, \$8.05; T. T. Pitman Corporation, advertising liquor application, \$12.75; John R. Coggeshall, lumber for bridges in district No. 1, \$17.24; Benjamin B. Barker, rent for town jail, \$10; Dr. Burton W. Storrs, attendance at town farm, \$22.50; Grant A. Wilson, salary as keeper of town farm, \$9; William T. H. Sowle, council fees this session, \$10.

In probate court the petition of John C. Burke, attorney for creditors, to be appointed administrator of the estate of Manuel Brazil, which had been continued to this time was taken up and referred to February 14.

The first and final account with the estate of Joshua S. Fish, was allowed and ordered recorded, and the balance ordered distributed among the residuary legatees.

Fifty Years Ago.

[Newport Mercury of January 15, 1861.]

STEAM FIRE ENGINE AGAIN.

Our taxpayers are to have another chance to decide upon a steam fire engine, this time the question being upon the purchase of one for trial, at a cost not exceeding \$5000, and it can be purchased for that for we notice by the City Engineer's report to the City Council of Providence that he proposes the purchase of four more steamers for that city, each to cost \$5000. It is unnecessary for us to advocate the purchase of this steamer, as the subject has been fully discussed in all its bearings. The question is simply whether we desire to secure our property from destruction by the best means offered, or whether we are satisfied to trust to manual labor. We have been fortunate thus far, but that is no reason why we should refuse to prepare for a sweeping conflagration such as has visited so many cities within a hundred miles of us. There is scarcely a town or city in this portion of the country of the size of Newport but has one or more steam fire engines, and it is much against our reputation to reflect that which is acknowledged to be necessary for the proper protection of property. Let no one stay away from the polls as every property owner is interested.

MORE FIRE COMPANY OFFICERS.

In addition to the officers of fire companies published last week are the following:

Deluge, No. 6—Foreman, Samuel J. Alger; Assistant, James Gardner; Engineer, Joseph M. Lyon; 2nd do., Phillip Grinnell; Clerk, John M. Holt.

We learn that this engine was purchased by private parties, and so long as the Town kept it in order it was to be subject to their disposal, but when this was denied it was to become the property of the company. As it is now about worn out, no repairs have been made on it for years, and the company claim that it is their property and propose to sell it or trade even for a steamer.

Hook & Ladder Company—Foreman, Henry W. Cozzens; 1st Assistant, Thomas Stevens; 2nd do., B. Mason Hammatt; Clerk, Edwa d J. Pray.

The vacancy in the School Committee caused by the resignation of Rev. Mr. Child has been filled by the election of Mr. Henry C. Stevens. It appears by the superintendent's report that the largest number attending school in any week during December was 1,112.

We omitted three names of Newport boys in our list of deceased heroes, as published last week.—Died from other causes, Lieutenant James P. Taylor, Jonathan Marsh, James Dugan.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

[Newport Mercury of January 15, 1891.]

A THREE-ALARM FIRE.

An alarm of fire was struck from box 31 about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and being quickly followed by a second and then by a third alarm called out a large crowd. The fire was on Perry Mill wharf in the coal and wood sheds of Pinimur & Manchester, and because of its secluded location it had got well under way before it was discovered. Fortunately only a light wind was blowing, but what there was came from the southwest driving the fire toward the most dangerous quarter. The stacks of boards in Hammett's lumber yard were several times on fire, and only the most persistent efforts of the firemen prevented the flames from getting beyond their control. Flying cinders ignited the roof of Albert Hammett's building on Thames street, occupied by George A. Eddy, and the building occupied by John D. Richardson & Co., corner Thames and Franklin streets, was similarly set on fire. In the first instance the flames were extinguished with buckets of water, but on the Richardson building a stream from one of the hydrants was used, and resulted in nearly \$100 damage to contents of the building, the force of the stream driving the water under the shingles and through the roof.

The four steamers of the department, each throwing two powerful streams, were kept actively at work on the main fire for upwards of seven hours, and fire boat Aquidneck did excellent service for about the same time from the harbor. The total loss by fire will probably not exceed \$6000. With the exception of William P. Sheffield, who lost about \$2000 worth of buildings, and John B. Mason, who had about thirty tons of hay ruined, the sufferers were well insured. The origin of the fire is not known but is supposed to have been incendiary.

RHODE ISLANDER KILLED BY INDIANS.

Lieutenant Casey, of the 22nd Infantry, a native of Rhode Island, was killed near Pine Ridge, on Wednesday, January 7th. He had started out to visit the hostiles to induce the Chiefs to come in to talk with General Brooke.

He passed a small band of Ogallallas who were butchering, and proceeded further, followed by two of the Indians, who appeared to be friendly. He was shortly after met by Pete Richards, son-in-law of Red Cloud, who had been sent by the latter to warn him not to approach nearer the hostiles because it was dangerous. Casey said he would ride to the top of a little knoll, whence he could get a view of the hostile camp. Richards dissuaded him and he and Casey turned around and departed. Just then Richards heard a shot, and turning saw Casey fall from his horse. The bullet passed through Casey's head. The shot was fired by the younger of the two Ogallallas who had approached him.

Several cases have been investigated without petition or summons being issued, and have been adjusted satisfactorily.

We believe that this law is a great improvement in many ways over former juvenile laws, for by this law the parent is summoned into court as well as the child, and in some cases it has been found during the hearing that the parent is as much to blame as the child; and then the Court admonishes both parent and child.

Another good feature, and one that Judge Hugh B. Baker has strictly carried out, is the holding of these hearings separate and apart from the regular courtroom, and admitting thereto only such persons as have a direct interest in the hearing.

Of the old cases sixty-seven are still pending: Juveniles, twenty-five; men, forty; women, two. Discontinued: Juveniles, twelve; men, eleven; women, one. Surrendered for sentence: Juveniles, four; men, ten.

On January 1, 1915, there were thirty-nine juveniles, seventy-nine men, and two women on probation; total, one hundred and twenty.

During the year eleven hundred and forty-four (\$1144) have been collected from non-support probationers for the benefit of their families.

Since June 1, 1895, when the Juvenile Court Act went into effect, eleven boys, for various offenses, and their parents were brought before the Court on petition and summons. Of the above, nine were placed on probation, one was adjudged not guilty, and one was sentenced to the Socknooset School during his minority.

One of the nine men surrendered for sentence was fined twenty dollars (\$20) and costs, total twenty-six (\$26) dollars which he paid.

Five men, non-residents, were sent out of the State without any expense to the State.

One hundred and forty-one dollars and eighty-five cents (\$141.85) have been collected in small instalments for the payment of costs of Court and for fines.

During the year eleven hundred and forty-four (\$1144) have been collected from non-support probationers for the benefit of their families.

For the year ending December 31, 1914, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1913, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1912, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1911, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1910, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1909, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1908, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1907, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1906, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1905, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1904, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1903, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1902, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1901, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1900, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1899, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1898, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1897, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1896, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1895, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1894, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1893, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1892, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1891, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1890, the amount collected was \$1144.

For the year ending December 31, 1889, the amount collected was \$1144.

POINTS WON BY MOHR DEFENSE

Punctures Put Into Alleged Confessions of Negroes

REALIS' STORY RULED OUT

Police Inspector Forced to Testify That Brown and Spellman Did Not Admit Actual Killing—Note Threatening to Kill Miss Burger Upsets Widow of Blain Doctor

Providence, Jan. 14.—Point after point was scored by the triangle defense in the Mohr case, amid a shower of verbal sputtering in lively tilt between the state's attorneys and those for the two negroes who are charged with the murder of Dr. Mohr, and those for Miss Mohr, who is charged with being an accessory to the deeds.



Photo by American Press Association.
ELIZABETH F. MOHR

It was a day of surprises, one of them being the breaking down of Mrs. Mohr for the first time since her arrest, and her weeping over the reading of a card which she had admitted writing more than a year prior to the tragedy, and in which threats were made against the life of Emily Burgo.

Other surprises came when the defendants' counsel put punctures after punctures into the alleged confessions made by the two negroes; when they succeeded in having the confession of the doctor's chauffeur, Osorio W. Healis, ruled out of court; when they forced the state attorney to put into evidence the so-called "letter-end," which they had hitherto refused to present; when they forced Chief Inspector O'Neill of the Providence police to admit that in the alleged confessions neither Cecil V. Brown nor Edward H. Spellman had made any admissions that they did the actual killing.

"The other woman," Miss Emily E. Burgo, the woman Mohr loved, and who also was twice shot when he was struck down, took the stand on Wednesday.

Testifying simply and easily, Miss Burgo told how the automobile in which she was riding with Mohr was halted by the roadside by Healis, the chauffeur, who misinterpreted that the engine or gas was out of order; how the first pistol shot caused her to believe that it was the sound of an explosion in the rear of the car, thus leading her to believe that the machine was on fire; how, seeing Mohr away in his seat, she gripped his left coat sleeve and tried to get him to the ground; how, with a bullet in her neck and another in her back, she leaped from the auto, not knowing whether or not she opened the door or jumped over it; how she dimly remembered being dragged across the roadway by Healis, the chauffeur; how she was taken to the hospital in the automobile of a stranger, and how, in the automobile, she discovered that her right eye had been blackened by a bruise she had no recollection of receiving.

Jealousy, money, revenge—those are the three compellingly powerful motives why Mrs. Mohr planned and instigated the murder of her husband and the wounding of her young rival, according to the prosecution's case.

Mrs. Mohr heard herself characterized as a bitterly jealous wife, so filled with hate for the husband who had wronged and discarded her, so intent on the destruction of the girl who had supplanted her in his affections, that she was goaded to the desperation of planning this cold-blooded, dastardly murder, then to live in luxury on her dead husband's money.

Mrs. Mohr pleaded not guilty to a subdued and choking voice when the clerk called her to the rail in company with the negroes at the opening of the trial on Monday.

In brief, the twelve men who will decide whether or not the widow of Dr. C. F. Mohr shall suffer life imprisonment, are composed of four farmers, two country storekeepers, two mill hands, a lumber man, a decorator, a painter and an inspector of a tool machine shop.

The suffrage cause in Massachusetts received more than \$500 under the will of Mrs. Mary E. O. Urs, who died recently at Lynn, Mass., at the age of 80.

While on duty as orderly at the commandant's house at the navy yard at Boston, Stanley J. Starch, a marine private, committed suicide by shooting.

NEW INDICTMENTS NOT NECESSARY

Five New Haven Men to Again Be Placed on Trial

Washington, Jan. 14.—Retrial of five former directors of the New Haven railroad under indictment for conspiracy to violate the criminal provision of the Sherman anti-trust law was ordered last night by Attorney General Gregory. William Rockefeller, Lewis C. Ledyard, Edward M. Robbins, Charles F. Brooks and Charles M. Pratt are the five whom courts a jury disagreed last Sunday.

Gregory announced at the same time that the cases against Morris Baker, Will Taylor, Maxwell, Mihigan and Cochrane, indicted on the same charge and granted separate trials, would be dismissed.

The date on which the government will seek to begin the new proceedings was not decided, but it is believed that there will be little delay.

New indictments are not necessary.

ONE SHOT AT ONCE

Two Villa Chiefs and a Number of Small Fry Are Captured

Mexico, Tex., Jan. 14.—Carranza troops captured two of the big Villa leaders and a number of the small fry, and among them it is possible that there may be included the actual leader of the bandits who on Monday ambushed a railway train and murdered eighteen Americans in the Chihuahua district.

The big leaders captured are General Almada, who was immediately shot by the Carrancistas, and Jose Rodriguez, whose summary execution has been ordered by General Gavira, commanding the garrison at Juarez.

After the eighteen Americans had been murdered by Villa's bandits their bodies were stripped of all clothing except undershirts and were heaped up in a pile like so much cordwood. Their bodies were terribly mutilated.

TERMS NOT YET KNOWN

Closing of Lusitania Case Halted by Germans as Great Victory

Berlin, Jan. 14.—Diagrams from the United States announcing the settlement of the outstanding differences between Germany and the United States are featured in all the newspapers. The telegrams give virtually no details regarding the basis of a settlement.

The foreign office is able to add little enlightenment to the situation, as it has as yet received no dispatch from Ambassador Hammarskjold on the conclusion of the negotiations.

The settlement is regarded here as a great personal victory for Hammarskjold, Chancellor von Weltwitzky and the foreign office, who, despite all discouragements, persisted until their efforts were successful.

SHORTAGE OF \$87,500

Bank Cashier & Bookseller White Books Are Being Examined

Bethelton, Conn., Jan. 14.—In a statement issued here the directors of the Southwestern National bank announced that the examination of the bank by federal examiners revealed a shortage of \$87,500 in the accounts of Cashier Louis K. Charles, who committed suicide while the federal examiners were making their investigation of the bank's affairs.

Charles was one of the heavy stockholders of the institution and had been cashier since 1882. To all outward appearance neither Charles nor his family have benefited by the bank's loss.

LOOKING TOWARD FUSION

Chicago, Jan. 14.—The Progressive party will hold its national convention June 7, in Chicago, concurrently with the national convention of the Republican party, in the hope that both may agree on the same candidate for president. This action was decided upon by the national committee of the Progressive party.

Fire Sweeps Through Convent
Marlboro, Mass., Jan. 10.—One hundred and thirty-six girls and more than thirty sisters escaped from a fire here which burned through the four-story brick building of St. Anne's academy. The loss is about \$25,000. There was no panic.

Aged Couple Burn to Death
Jackson, Miss., Jan. 10.—Ephraim Tasner, an aged and invalid farmer, and his wife were burned to death in a fire which completely destroyed their house and farm buildings.

Count to Wed American Girl

Chicago, Jan. 13.—A marriage license was issued here to Count James Minot and Miss Ida M. Swift, daughter of Louis F. Swift, the packer.

Willard and Moran Matched

New York, Jan. 12.—Jess Willard, world's heavyweight champion, and Frank Moran have been matched to meet here March 3 for a purse of \$15,000.

Blue Confirmed by Senate

Washington, Jan. 14.—Surgeon General Blue's reappointment as head of the public health service was confirmed by the senate.

Chief Ogallala Dies a Suicide

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Chief Ogallala, who went with Sitting Bull in the Custer massacre, died at a hospital here, a week ago, apparently tired of life, he cut his throat at the base of his adam's apple, and while he lived, and his two daughters much of the time.

MONTENEGRO SUBJUGATED

Her Annihilation Is Only a Question of Time

MEANS BIG GAIN FOR AUSTRIA

Vienna Dominates Adriatic Sea, Which Was Sought by Italy—Latter Nation Was Expected to Give Substantial Assistance to King Nicholas—Allies Are Once Again Too Late

London, Jan. 14.—Another decisive stage in the Balkan situation has been reached, with Montenegro now following Serbia in virtual absorption by the invading forces.

Again the allies have been too late to save the country. Austria and Montenegro have come to an armistice, this being construed as the last act of the country after having its capital, Cattaro, dominated by the Austrian troops of Mt. Lovcen.

Whether King Nicholas will continue the unequal struggle is considered doubtful here, but the accepted view among the best posted here is London is that Montenegro's virtuality passed under Austrian control.

The chief significance of this lies not in the small territorial acquisitions, which is less than Serbia, but in Montenegro's Adriatic front, lying alongside the Austrian naval station of Cattaro, where the entire Austrian fleet, including three dreadnaughts, is established, and front which the recent naval raid was made against Italian transports going to the relief of Serbia.

This further extension of Austria's Adriatic front with the dominating naval control of Cattaro is viewed as further tending toward the realization of Austria's object of making the Adriatic an Austrian sea and thus checking Italy's ambition to make it an Italian sea.

Italy had so much at stake that officials and diplomats had been wallowing abjectly for the safety Italy would take to relieve Montenegro and at the same time avert another Austrian extension on the Adriatic.

It was believed that dynamic zones would play a part in Italy's assistance of Montenegro, as King Nicholas' daughter is the wife of the King of Italy, but help from that quarter did not arrive, as the Italian expedition was landed farther south, in Albania, and has not been heard from since.

The news of the allied occupation of Cattaro is said to have excited indignation in Germany. It is said that the emperor has sent a personal protest to the King of Greece, holding Greece responsible for any damage to German property.

England is just beginning to realize that the curtain of hot has been rolled down on the Gallipoli farce, the only redeeming feature of which was the exhibition of heroism and self-sacrifice of the colonial troops.

The Gallipoli force began almost eleven months ago with the naval demonstration and ended last week, when the last of the British and French troops quitted this international graveyard which probably 250,000 men—British, French, Turks and Germans—were killed.

OYSTER INDUSTRY INJURED

Rhode Island Dealers Want State to Act to Prevent Disaster

Providence, Jan. 14.—Oyster dealers say that the industry of the state is in a fair way to meet disaster unless something is done to relieve the situation. They claim that the industry has been a failure during the last three seasons and have suggested to the state commission that decreases in rentals for beds be considered.

The claim is made that for some reason this particular shell fish does not fatten as it did formerly, hence the returns are smaller in proportion. They also declare that star fish on the grounds increase the cost of production. Some action is necessary, they say, if the industry is to be preserved.

Root Not a Candidate

St. Paul, Jan. 14.—Secretary of State Schuman received from Elwin Root a telegram saying he was not a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination and requesting that his name be kept off the Minnesota primary ballot.

Was Last of Famous Crew

Eastport, Me., Jan. 14.—Captain William Grant, supposed to be the last survivor of the British whaling ship Abram, which sailed in search of the lost Sir John Franklin Arctic expedition in 1849, died here. He was 88 years old.

Gasoline Going Up Still Higher

New York, Jan. 12.—Gasoline prices will continue to advance. It wouldn't be surprising if first grade gasoline was quoted at 10 cents a gallon within a short time," said Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire oil man.

Suicide In Death House

Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A prisoner named Leggin, awaiting electrocution for murder in Sing Sing prison, committed suicide in his cell in the death chamber by hanging himself with a steel.

Rotten Egg Men Fined \$1000

Boston, Jan. 12.—Five dealers and users of eggs were fined a total of \$1000 in the police court for using, selling, purchasing and exposing for sale rotten eggs. Each defendant was fined \$200 and jailed 48 hours.

Chief Ogallala Dies a Suicide

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Chief Ogallala, who went with Sitting Bull in the Custer massacre, died at a hospital here, a week ago, apparently tired of life, he cut his throat at the base of his adam's apple, and while he lived, and his two daughters much of the time.

BROKER MILLER IS HELD IN \$75,000

Pleads Not Guilty to Two Specific Charges Against Him

Providence, Jan. 10.—Crushed and broken, a mental and physical wreck, Albert P. Miller, Jr., the Providence broker and charwoman, who is believed to have embezzled \$750,000 and who admitted theft of \$300,000 when arrested in Boston, is in a cell of Cranston jail.

The commitment to jail followed Miller's arraignment at a special session of the court, held in the chief inspector's office at police headquarters.

Only two specific counts of embezzlement were lodged against the broker. He was charged with incendies involving about \$37,000 from the estate of Eugene S. Weston and Mary D. Ormsbee. Miller pleaded not guilty to both and waived extradition. Hall was then fixed at \$75,000, which could not be furnished.

DEATH OF HUERTA

Former Dictator of Mexico Had Caused United States Much Concern

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 14.—Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, died here last night. He had recently undergone two operations, following a long illness, and though the operations were reported to be successful, a relapse followed and the patient rapidly sank.

His further extension of Austria's Adriatic front with the dominating naval control of Cattaro is viewed as further tending toward the realization of Austria's object of making the Adriatic an Austrian sea and thus checking Italy's ambition to make it an Italian sea.

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The prince was born at Chinen on Dec. 10, 1886, and the princess at Neuilly sur Seine on Dec. 31, 1899.

QUILTY PLEA REFUSED BY COURT

Wellesley, Mass., Jan. 13.—Edwin D. Carter pleaded guilty to the charge of murder in connection with the killing of Deputy Sheriff Richard F. Lawton by shooting that officer when he went to his home to arrest him. The court refused, however, to accept any plea and held Carter without bail for hearing Jan. 15.

BOURBON TAKES A BRIDE

Prince and Princess Are Married in Private in France

Paris, Jan. 14.—Prince Philippe Marie Alphonse de Bourbon, son of Count de Caserta, was married to Princess Marie Louise of Orleans, daughter of the Duke de Vendome, at the home of the latter in Neuilly. The ceremony was private.

The prince was born at Chinen on Dec. 10, 1886, and the princess at Neuilly sur Seine on Dec. 31, 1899.

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With an ALCOHOL LAMP

you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY

you insert the plug and turn the switch.

When this is done you can devote all your attention to the meal.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the

General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

MANY A MAN

In Good Circumstances</h

MANY EVENTS OF OVERSHADOWED THE WAR ABROAD

Notable Occurrences at Times Detracted From the Interest In Great European Struggle. Domestic Happenings Gripped Public.

Recognition of Carranza as Head of Mexico; Eastland Disaster, Wilson's Wedding and Numerous Other Events Marked Year of 1915.

Austria in international situations created by the war.

Among the early activities of French partisans was the case of dynamiting a bridge on the Canadian border. On Feb. 2 a German named Werner Von Horn made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up with dynamite the bridge across the St. Croix river, connecting the Canadian Pacific and Maine Central railroads.

Another partisan outbreak was the attempt of a German professor named Holt to assassinate J. P. Morgan, the banker, who was accused of aiding the allies. Holt killed himself.

The activities of officials of the German and Austrian governments serving in this country led to the retirement of Dr. Dumba, Austrian ambassador, and Captain Roy-Idd von Papen, attaché of German embassy.

Diplomatic relations between the governments of Austria-Hungary and the United States reached an acute stage during December, when this government sent a note to Austria demanding the disavowal of the sinking of the Italian steamship Anconia with the loss of American lives.

Warship Parade.

An event heightened by the European war excitement was the parade of the north Atlantic fleet of United States naval vessels in the Hudson river and their review by President Wilson at a time when the tension of this country's relations with Germany was strained to a point

Victor and was still suffering when a mob of citizens kidnapped and hanged him, with the avowed purpose of executing the original sentence and ignoring the executive clemency which had been extended in a most extraordinary case.

Mexico Pacified?

In January a so-called convention government was set up in Mexico antagonistic to the Constitutional party, of which General Carranza was chief. In June President Wilson warned the factions in Mexico to make peace. Following that, the A. B. C. powers, which had before acted with this country in efforts to bring about peace in Mexico, held a conference, and it was finally

agreed to send a commission to Mexico to help in the pacification of the country.

Warship Parade.

Throughout the winter and early spring the situation on the high seas as affected by hostilities brought into view the risks and perils to which neutral traffic was subjected by a war which affected the routes most used between America and Europe. Keen public interest, not to say excitement, has frequently been aroused, even up to the close of the year, by the atti-

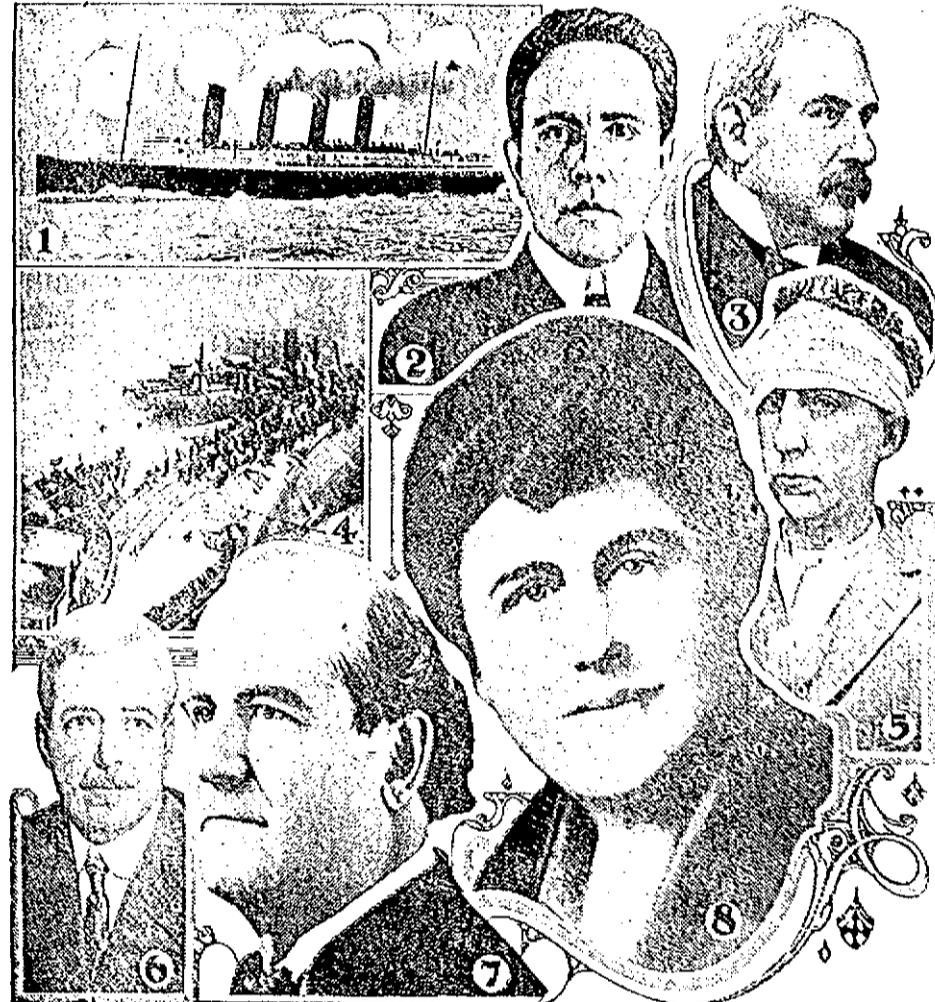


Photo No. 8 copyright Arnold Genthe, all other photos by American Press Association.

1, The Lusitania; 2, Harry Thaw; 3, J. P. Morgan; 4, the Eastland; 5, Frank Holt; 6, Robert Lansing; 7, William Jennings Bryan; 8, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

tude of belligerent ships' officers and also of the governments behind them with respect to the rights of United States citizens upon the ocean.

Panama-Pacific Fair.

Among the notable events and occurrences which at certain periods and for a longer or shorter time have detracted from the vexatious war problems may be mentioned the Panama exposition, the unique situation in Mexico, the strange development in the Harry K. Thaw conspiracy and insanity case and the presidential wedding romance. Opening early and holding on late, the Panama-Pacific fair at San Francisco proved to be an exhibition which in ordinary times would have been a record breaker in the matter of enthusiasm evoked, as well as attendance and receipts.

Originally it had been planned to have a naval gathering on the Pacific coast to pass through the Panama canal, led by a vessel bearing the president on board. The war developments led to the abandonment of that interesting feature of celebration of the completion of the waterway across the Isthmus.

Submarine Warfare.

In February Germany extended the war zone to include the English channel and, in reprisal for British blockade of neutral ports to shut out supplies from the enemy, began to sink ships sailing under enemy flags on the routes of commerce between the continents. Warning was given that neutral passengers upon enemy-owned vessels were in danger. Following upon the sinking of merchant vessels having citizens of the United States on board and with the loss of American lives in the ocean liner Lusitania, from New York to Liverpool, was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland. About 100 citizens of this country went down.

The state department took the case in hand, and notes were passed between the United States and Germany. Germany was usually warned that its government would hold her to strict accountability and that further acts of the nature of the Lusitania horror would be as "deliberately unfriendly." As a result of the attitude assumed by the administration Secretary of State Bryan resigned, and the portfolio was given to Robert Lansing.

Our Neutrality Assailed.

Early in the war charges were made in the interest of Germany and Austria-Hungary that partially was being shown to the allies, and in January the United States government categorically denied twenty specific charges of discrimination against Germany and

where it was thought hazardous for the executive to leave the capital. The ships, numbering sixty-seven, were in the Hudson for ten days, where throngs viewed them at anchor or visited on board. On May 18 the fleet passed out to sea after review by the president and Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Various Events.

At the close of the summer outing season it was announced that President Wilson was to be married to Mrs. Edith B. Galt of Washington. After some weeks an ardent public curiosity and desire to know the time and place of the nuptials were appeased by the news that it would take place in Washington on the 18th of December.

Outside of the war zone in Europe there have been few steamship disasters attended with heavy loss of life. One of the saddest for many years was the drowning of the excursion steamer Eastland in the Chicago river on July 23, with the loss of 811 lives.

Recently wireless telephoning has been accomplished between Arlington, Va., and Paris, San Francisco and Honolulu. Explorer Stefansson was heard from after a silence of seventeen months. The European war brought to the fore the question of adequate national defense, and the result of many months of discussion and planning is now or soon will be before Congress in the shape of bills to nearly double the standing army, create a big reserve force and add to the number of battleships and submarines.

On Dec. 11 the Chinese council of state tendered the throne to Yuan Shih Kai, president of the republic.

The year's necrology includes General Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico; Count, the artist; Creelman, journalist; Hopkins Smith, artist and author; Mary Ann Jackson, widow of "Stonewall" Jackson; W. R. Nelson, editor; Herman Ridder of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung; Albert G. Spalding, ex-Senator Nelson W. Aldrich; General B. F. Tracy and Booker T. Washington.

Our Fighting Fishes of Siam.

The Siamese devote great care to the cultivation of their famous fighting fishes, known as *platok*. The interest in the fights, on which the spectators stake large sums of money, is so great that the license to hold them brings a large annual revenue to the king of Siam.—Westminster Gazette.

Expanding.

The Old Friend—I understand that your practice is getting bigger. The Young Doctor—That's true. My patient has gained nearly two pounds in the last month.

**Castoria City
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Contempt of Court.
Defendant in a loud voice—Justice! Justice! I demand justice! Judge—Silence! The defendant will please remember that he is in a courtroom.—Penn State Fresh.

Ronald your deficiencies and your merits will take care of themselves.—Bulwer.

THE GREAT WAR'S RESULTS IN 1915 WITH NEW FOES IN THE CONFLICT

The Germans Push the Russians East of Warsaw—Poland Conquered and Galicia Redeemed—A Standstill in France.

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.

NE we get a swift comprehension of the results of the year's warfare in Europe by viewing the contrasts between the situation now and a year ago this time. On the western front no progress has been made of any moment by either side. The opposing lines in France and Belgium remain practically where they were at the beginning of 1915. The German right flank was near Nieuport, on the British channel. Passing generally southward, the opposing lines extended through Ypres, Lille, Arras, to Noyon, in France.

Near Noyon the lines bent eastward and ran along the rivers past Soissons on to Rheims and Verdun. Taking a stretch southeastward, trenches and detached forts and fortified places carried the fighting zone to the border of Switzerland, mainly on French soil and partly on German territory in the province of Alsace. This line of about 400 miles in length has been altered but little in the fighting of 1915.

New Foes Afield.

Hostilities between Italy and Austria began in May, and in October Bulgaria invaded Serbia. Operations in

Iraq lived on vessels torpedoed by the German submarine fleet to a crisis in the relations between this country and Germany and the Central powers which is not yet closed. One result was the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan and the appointment of Robert Lansing to head the state department. Bryan considered the president's diplomacy too aggressive.

While the German submarine warfare promised at the outset to seriously affect the cause of the allies, it proved in the end to be ineffective.

The Warsaw Drive.

Throughout the winter and spring the submarine operations furnished the chief elements of public interest in the war. However, the attention on the Russian frontier began to take on new and striking phases.

The Russian chief, with his center held to the Vistula west of Warsaw, sent an army to strike Koepischberg, on the Baltic sea. Still another Russian force was operating toward the westward on the southern border of East Prussia, aiming to break the German position before Warsaw. Making a slow lunge on the Warow front early in February for a feint, the German general Von Hindenburg threw a column into East Prussia, surprising

them had been driven back to their main line of defense east of Warsaw.

Meanwhile interest in the movements on the eastern frontier was enlarged by the developments southwestward, involving most directly Russia and Austria. The allies under the leadership of Great Britain attempted in February to open up Constantinople for Russia. This would enable Russia to receive supplies from the Mediterranean. The movement began by a bombardment of the Dardanelles in February by allied warships. This failed, but in March another and more powerful fleet opened fire on the Turkish forts along shore. The ships were roughly handled, three battleships being sunk and two put out of action in a single day.

Throughout the spring and summer months operations of the allied fleets and armies before Constantinople were fitful, and toward the close of the year the expedition seemed to have failed.

Spirited Drives in France.

Meanwhile the allies on the western front engaged an early spring drive and on March 10 broke through the German line at Noyon, Chappelle, France, where a three days' battle ensued. Nothing definite was gained by either side. Again, at the end of April, spring operations began in France, this time the Germans taking the offensive along the Meuse river and in the Vosges mountains. In Belgium they broke up an offensive by the allies by letting loose volumes of asphyxiating gas, which paralyzed the energy of the foe. The battle raged at Ypres for two days, to the advantage of the Germans.

No vigorous drive was made on this front till September, this notwithstanding the intense occupation of the Germans and Austrians on other fields. Early in May the Germans and Austrians started westward from the Craevow base. On the 15th they were at the gates of Poznyaki and had recaptured the railway center of the region, at Jaroslaw. Poznyaki fell on the 1st of June, and the Germans went to the relief of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, which the Russians had occupied early in the war. This drive con-



Photos by American Press Association.

1, Birdseye view of Constantinople; 2, King Ferdinand of Roumania; 3, King Constantine of Greece; 4, Queen Sophie of Greece; 5, Bulgarian troops; 6, King Victor Emmanuel of Italy; 7, Queen Marie of Roumania; 8, Queen Elena of Italy; 9, German submarine; 10, Italian artillery.

These new fields will be touched upon in chronological order.

The ill fortune of the German navy was apparent at the beginning of the year. The strongest squadron afloat that of Captain Spee, comprising five cruisers, had been wiped out in the south Pacific ocean in December. A few cruisers were sailing in African waters and in the Pacific, raiding British commerce. Of these the Dresden was sunk early in the year, and the Prince Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm were interned at New York by the United States government.

Naval War Zones.

Naval warfare took on a new phase early in 1915. This, however, was not due to the elimination of Germany's naval forces from the high seas. Great Britain had declared its purpose to close the ports of Germany in order to stop food and other supplies reaching the enemy. As a measure of retaliation Germany declared a war zone in the English channel and immediately began to sink enemy merchant ships by submarine torpedoes.

The German admiralty carried the German submarine warfare to the extreme length of sinking ocean liners voyaging between British home ports and the coast of America. The most noted of these submarine events was the sinking of the Lusitania in May, when over 1,000 lives were lost, including about 100 who were citizens of the United States. The loss of Amer-

icans to the Russians. This move compelled the Russians to abandon their attempts in East Prussia, and by the end of the month the Germans had pushed the foe across the Russian border.

About the same time the Austrian forces had defeated the Russians so decisively in the Carpathian mountains that they had been compelled to abandon nearly all of Galicia and Bukowina. German soil was at last virtually free of enemies.

An attempt to capture Craevow, in western Galicia, had followed as a part of the Russian plan to gain a foothold in Austrian territory. They had pushed their column westward from Lemberg in the autumn of 1914 and left behind them the Austrian citadel of Przemysl. This place capitulated late in March, 1915, and Russians began a new drive over the Carpathians to Hungary with the troops which had been laying siege to Przemysl. But the Austrians promptly launched a force eastward from the Craevow base. This was successful and turned the Russian line southward upon the slopes of the mountains.

Throughout the winter the allies had announced a spring drive, "the real beginning of the war." About that time there was a beginning of a new phase on the eastern front, German and Austrian troops having formed a junction in central Galicia during the winter. For them the spring drive began in May and did not stop until the Rus-

sians had been driven across the Dunajec river in eastern Galicia.

Turkey, Italy and Bulgaria.

This eastward sweep of the Germans promised important developments far to the north. Austria, however, had been confronted by a new foe far to the south and west of the scene of her energies thus far. May 24th the king of Italy declared war on Austria; hostilities were begun, and the Italians set out to capture Trieste. They crossed the Isonzo river, upon which Gorizia is situated, entering upon the campaign which held them upon the Isonzo all summer and fall.

Turkey has acted on the defensive in Europe, but in Asia threatened the Suez canal and forced Great Britain to send troops to Egypt. Attacks aimed at the canal failed, but early in December the British were beaten near Bagdad.

Bulgarian troops, supported by Germans and Austrians, defeated the Serbian army during October and November, opening full communication from the Danube to the Bosphorus. Serbia was thus eliminated as a material factor.

Bulgaria's sudden espousal of the cause of the Central powers seriously disturbed the Italian situation, but its split of presence-Greece and Romania promptly refused to take sides for or against their fighting neighbors, Bulgaria and Serbia.

Parrot Monoplanes.

The "parrot plane" is really a biplane with the lower pair of wings removed, the engine, pilot and observer still clinging under the upper plane and thus giving rise to the nickname of "parrot." This type of monoplane is chiefly used for driving the game in ordinary monoplanes it is difficult for the observer to see below him.—Illustrated Weekly.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of
Charles Fletcher

Was Willing.

Suth—You and yours don't seem to be as friendly as you were. Does he owe you money? Brown—No, not exactly, but he wanted to.

The Gooseberry.

Gooseberry bushes were originally called gooseberry bushes, from the plants having prickles similar to those of the goose shrub.

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,

ROSTEAM PHARMACEUTICAL

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DROP IN AND SEE US

AND BE CONVINCED

A Fortunate Overdose.

Our manner of celebrating Independence day has greatly changed since the first anniversary in 1776. Doubtless, until the independence declared was achieved, our forefathers were chary about celebrating his birthday at all, and if they did so it was with misgivings. But for more than a century after that happy morning when the watch in Philadelphia called the hour with "All's well," Cornwallis has surrendered." The Fourth of July was the great holiday of the nation. Now that a number of new gatherings have arisen and we have come to think more and more of the United States as a nation rather than a scattered part of another country there is a disposition to regard it simply as a holiday without vital importance. Since it has come to be celebrated more quietly, there is opportunity to dwell upon those scenes, now far distant, that pertain to the Revolution.

When the war broke out, it found Robert Morrison, an American, commissioned officer in the British army, his regiment was sent to the colonies to establish the authority of the king. Lieutenant Morrison was inclined to favor his opposite side. His defection from the British service was accomplished by his sweetheart, Alice Douglas of Philadelphia, who refused to continue his betrothal unless he would leave the English army and become a rebel. This was a serious matter with him, for if captured bearing arms against his former comrades he would be treated as a traitor. However, he took the risk, deserted from his command and became a captain in the American army.

In one of the battles in New Jersey Morrison was taken prisoner by the British who recognized him as a former British officer and sent to Philadelphia, then occupied by the British, there he was tried by a court-martial composed of his former brother officers and sentenced to shot.

The sentence of the condemned who had exorted over her River won a great shock to Alice Douglas. Some time later she was released while the finding of the court was being sent to New York for the approval of the commander-in-chief, Gen. Howe, before Morrison could be executed. Meanwhile Alice having nursed herself for an effort to her lover's behalf, set her wits to work upon a plan to enable him to escape.

She asked for permission to visit him in his place of confinement, but was refused. Morrison's devotion to the enemy was considered a heinous crime, and he was not kept with other prisoners of war, but in solitary confinement. He was allowed to receive letters, though they were highly scrutinized by the officers of his guard. Alice desired to write him a letter which he only would understand, but found it difficult to frame one that would not be suspected. If not interpreted by his jailer. In her perplexity she consulted a chemist, who suggested that she write in ordinary ink what might be read by any one, and on the same paper put what she wished to say privately in an ink mixed with gum arabic and chloride of cobalt. The composition would be invisible unless heated and disappear as soon as cooled.

This ink was pink, he prepared and showed her that while the letters written with it were made visible by heat they reappeared in green. Alice wrote a letter to Morrison with ordinary ink, ending it with the words: "Mrs. Pyrino sends her love and sympathy." Then across the face of the letter she wrote in prepared ink: "I am planning for your escape." Be on the lookout. There was no such person as Mrs. Pyrino and Alice counted on Morrison suspecting that the word Pyrino had a hidden meaning.

Unfortunately it occurred to the officer whose duty it was to examine any letter sent to the prisoner and who was an educated man that the Greek word "pyrus" meant fire in English. Then after some thought he inferred that it had been intended the prisoner should infer—that the letter was to be heated. This the officer did, and the message appeared in green letters.

He returned the letter to Alice. Quite likely, being a gentleman, he felt disposed to let the sender know that her device had failed. Before returning it he read it to the prisoner and told how he had discovered a secret message, though he did not tell him what the message was.

Alice was much depressed at her failure. Nevertheless she did not give up her purpose. She took delicacies to Morrison, which he was permitted to receive, though she was not allowed to take them to him herself. A few days after the failure of her attempt at secret communication she took some eatables to him and learned that a new guard, including the officer in command, had been placed in charge of the prisoner. This was because the regiment to which the guard belonged had been ordered away from Philadelphia.

It now occurred to Alice to try her device again, trusting that the new officer in charge would not be so bright as his predecessor. By this time her plan was perfected for aiding the prisoner's escape. She entered the military hospital as a nurse and designed bringing Morrison there, that she might have greater advantages than were to be expected while he was in solitary confinement. Her intention was to send him some viands medicated to make him ill, that he might be transferred to the hospital and fall under her care.

But since it was best that Morrison should know her intention, for he must be sure to eat what she would send him, she wished to communicate her plan to him. She asked the chemist if he could not suggest some better device than the first one. The only improvement he could make was to give her an invisible ink made of rice water, which being heated would appear pink, but which moisture would render permanently illegible.

Alice wrote Morrison a letter in ordinary ink, as before and on the same paper wrote in invisible ink the day after the sending of the letter she would send him some eatables, including some apples. He was to eat one apple, and if it did not make him sufficiently ill to secure his being sent to the hospital he was to eat enough of the others to effect the purpose. In the letter written for inspection she said that M. Chaud was trying to secure a pardon for the prisoner. Chaud being the French for heat.

Now, it happened that there was an Englishwoman who took care of the building in which Morrison was confined whose sympathies were with the British. When Morrison received Alice's letter, not understanding the meaning of M. Chaud, he laid it aside while he thought of the matter. The next morning the woman was admitted to the room to put it to rights, and the circulation of air she made in dusting landed the letter on the hearth on which a fire was burning. Turning it toward it, she saw pink letters written on the paper. They caught the prison-

er's eye at the same time, and he took up the letter from the hearth, hastily reading the secret message.

The woman, suspecting that something was wrong, took the officer in charge what she had seen. Meanwhile Morrison, who was半sighted, holding the letter close to his face, breathed on it and noted a slight diminution of the strength of the pink letters. It occurred to him that insects might efface them, and, donning a cloth, he laid it on the paper. They at once became invisible.

After the officer in charge came in and asked to see the letter, Morrison handed it to him. He looked it over and called to the woman who had reported it to come to him. On her entrance he showed her the letter and asked if it was the one on which she had seen pink letters. She said that it looked like the one she had seen, but it could not have been since the pink letters were not on it. The officer recognized it as the one he had the evening before turned over to the prisoner and told the woman that she must have been mistaken in thinking there was anything on the paper except what appeared. This ended the incident, and Morrison drew a long breath of relief at the narrow escape.

When the news arrived he ate one of them and, the expected result not coming as soon as he anticipated, he ate all of the others. The result was that when next visited by the guard he was in collapse. He was unconscious for a time, and when a glimmering of consciousness returned soldiers were moving about him and a surgeon was listening for his heartbeat. Then Morrison heard the surgeon say that he thought he was dead, but was not certain. Leaving orders that he was to be watched, the surgeon withdrew. Morrison recovered slowly, but it occurred to him to pretend to be still unconscious. Persons came and went, and since the prisoner was supposed to be dead or dying no pains were taken for his security. The guard was withdrawn, and he was placed in charge of a horse.

Night came on, and Morrison continued to feign unconsciousness. The nurse finally fell asleep. Morrison looked at the man between closed lashes and when the fellow began to snore off the end of the cot on which he was lying, drew a long sigh. His clothes had not been taken off him, nor had his shoes been removed. The latter he unlaced and carried them in his hands. In his stockings he began a slow movement past the slumbering nurse toward the door, which stood ajar.

That was the longest journey of a dozen feet that Morrison had ever travelled. He feared that the slightest creaking would awaken the nurse and used the utmost care, after trying on board on which he trod, before bearing his weight on it. One board cracked in spite of his caution, and the nurse stirred. But he did not awaken. Three steps, two steps, one step more and the door was reached. Nevertheless he still stepped cautiously until he reached a staircase, when, in order to avoid sound, he slid down the banister.

No one was up and about below, and he had no difficulty in making an exit. Then, putting on shoes, he ran like a deer till he suddenly brought up against the watch.

The man was no tory, and when Morrison confided to him that he was an American prisoner of war escaped from the British he was permitted to proceed and before day came had left the city and was on his way to Trenton, where he found his comrades.

Capt. Morrison's flight was kept a secret, the British commander hoping to recapture him before it should become necessary to report his escape to headquarters. The first Alice Douglas knew of it was when she received a letter from him dated at Trenton, announcing to her that an overdose of her medicine had accomplished her purpose and he was again in command of his company.—F. A. Michel.

Tinted Polygamy.

The old negro had been arrested for "having more than one wife," the last woman being the complainant. He happened to be well known locally and an orderly character.

"How many wives have you had?" demanded the judge.

"Six, yo honah," was the reply.

"Why couldn't you get along with them?" the judge insisted.

"Well, sub-de fust two spilled the white folks' clothes when dey washed um; de thud weren't no cook; de fath' was jes' nekked lazy-on; de fath' I'll tell you, jedge—the fit," she!

"Incompatibility?" the court suggested.

"No, yo' honah," said the old negro, slowly, "it' worn' nothin' lak dat. Yo' jes' couldn't get along wid her unless you' wuz somwhars else."—Case and Comment.

Cause For a Pardon.

Senator "Bob" Taylor of Tennessee often told of how, when he was "Fiddling Bob," governor of that state, an old negro came to him and said:

"Massa Govna, we's mighty po' this winter and Ah wish you would pardon mah old man. He is a fiddler same as you, is and he's in the penitentiary."

"What was he put in for?" asked the governor.

"Stead of workin' fo' it that good fo' nothin' nigger done stole some bacon."

"If he is good for nothing what do you want him back for?"

"Well, yo' see, we's all out o' bacon ag'in," said the old negro innocently.—Exchange.

An Apt Pupil.

Her quick wit has carried Sophie Tucker through many ticklish positions in vaudeville, and once while rehearsing for a production turned an unpleasant situation in her favor. Ben Teal, the veteran stage director, was doing the rehearsing and took occasion to correct Miss Tucker's pronunciation of a certain word, explaining so the assembled members of the company could get the benefit of his remarks, that in the word disputed the letter "I" was silent. Sophie accepted the correction with the remark: "All right, Mr. Teal—with the 'I' silent."

Criticism Implied.

"He doesn't like my cooking," sobbed the three-months bride, a tear on her long lashes. "I just know he doesn't. So there!"

"What makes you think so?" her mother asked. "Has he said he doesn't like your cooking?"

"No-no-o," stammered the bride.

"Nonsense, child, it's just your imagination. I feel there was no basis."

"There is a basis," the bride insisted tearfully. "I had been cooking for him for about two weeks and then he told me he had decided to become a raw food faddist. Bo-hoo-o-o!"—Judge.

All Sorts.

The hen is always satisfied with a picked dinner.

It isn't always wise to measure a man's sincerity by the vigor of his handshake.

"My husband never comes home," often always go to extremes. Men won't do anything but sit around the house.

They're a number of men who take in every important public meeting. Their wives take in washin'."—Boynton (Ind.) Democrat.

Officer (to man arrested as a spy)—You say you don't know anything about the war?

Honest—I couldn't know more about it if I were a war expert.—Life.

Lawyer—Did he call you a liar in so many words?

Cheat—Well, he said I remained silent of a war expert.

Lawyer—Quite sufficient, my dear sir—you ought to avoid very heavy damages.—Tassie Shaw.

"I must hurry home. My wife will scold me for being late."

"Calm yourself. Being a trifle late isn't very serious."

"No, but when my wife starts scolding she goes back to 1860."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the privacy of his home, the village butcher was telling his wife of the arrival of a new summer resident.

"She come in today," he said, with enthusiasm, "and I can tell you she's a real lady, brought up select and exclusive. She don't know one cut of meat from another, nor veal from mutton."—Christian Register.

Ho-Ho—How dull it was at Peanut's party last night!

She—Yes, in the early part of the evening. It got brighter soon after you left.—Exchange.

What is your opinion of these Turkish atrocities?" asked the old fogey, as he looked up from his newspaper.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department, it is
sufficient to state the date on which it was
written. The full name and address of the
writer must be given. 2. Make all questions
brief and to the point only. 3. In answering
queries give the date of the paper, the
number of the query and the signature of
the author. 4. Letters to the editor, or
to the printer, must be on blank stamped en-
velopes, accompanied by the number of the
query and its signature.

Direct all communications to:

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

NOTES.

Abstract from Probate Records and
Deeds—Old Newport Records—manu-
script by Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in
possession of the Newport Historical
Society.—E. M. T.—Continued.

Chaplin, George. Will proved Nov. 23, 1809. Mentions sister Elizabeth Jenkins; wife's niece Ruth Channing, dau. of John; Brothers Asa Chaplin, and Joshua Chaplin; Sisters Hannah Thompson, widow; Lucy Gardner, widow; Sarah Rhodes, wife of Wm.; Ann Rhodes, wife of Joseph; wife's niece Martha Rogers, dau. of Joseph; Hazard, George C. Release from John A. Hazard and Frances his wife & Benjamin Wanton Gardner, heirs of Daniel Gardner, dec.

Honeyman, Estate of James Esq., Col. H. Sherburne's Executor's ac-
count, agreed to by Geo. Gibbs and Francis Mullone, Agents for Mrs. Penelope Bissett, Abraham Redwood, Hopkins, Eliz'th. Will proved May 2, 1814. Mentions Joanna Stiles that was Fisher, Gr. dau. of my husband Gen'l. David Hopkins, son of my hus-
band; Rev. Daniel Hopkins, brother of my husband; sister Mary Ridgeway of Boston; widowed daughter of my sister Susannah Caule, and Mary Barrett, both of Boston.

Hall, George. Will proved Nov. 6, 1815. Mentions sons Benjamin Hall, George Hall; dau's. Elizabeth Ay-
rault, Abigail Pittman; gr. chil'dn Stephen Ayrault & Eliz'th Ayrault.
(To be continued.)

Queries.

8320. STODDARD—Will some one who has Stoddard data kindly furnish the ancestry of Bathsheba Stoddard, born April 7, 1773, at Taunton. She married about 1800, Jacob Babbitt and removed to Bristol, R. I.—B. E.

8321. BAILEY. BURDICK—Thomas Bailey of Providence, R. I., married Fanny Burdick, daughter of James Bur-
dick, at Portsmouth, R. I. (from New-
port Mercury of Sept. 29, 1795.) Can
any one tell me if they had a daughter, Mary Tow Bailey, born in Newport, R. I., June 16, 1793, who married Zenas (2) L. Hammond (Joshua (6), Moses (5), Burzill (4), Benjamin, Jr. (3), Benjamin (2), William (1), and Eliza-
beth Penn Hammond)?—T. S.

8322. HOXIE, SHEZMAN—Can any-
one tell me the names of the children of a Palmer Sherman whose wife was an Elizabeth Hoxie. I should like to learn any details that may be known about this family. Palmer (6) Sher-
man was born 1768 in South Kingstown, R. I., and was a son of Captain Daniel Sherman and Rebecca Palmer.—H. A.

8323. POTTER—Israel Ralph Potter was born in Cranston, R. I., 1744, and died there 1820. He was a Revolutionary soldier, afterward a sailor on the brigantine Washington, captured by the British, taken to England, where he remained because too poor to pay his passage back to his country, most of his life, but returned here in 1823. He saw his son, then about eight years old, accompanied him. Can anyone tell me the son's name, whether he mar-
ried, and if so, if any descendants exist?—B. W.

8324. PERRY—Esther Perry of South Kingstown, R. I., was the daughter of Edward. She was born 1782; married John Dring of Newport, R. I. Can anyone give Edward's history, for I find nothing on wills of South Kingstown, or any record of his birth, death, or the daughters? He may have come from Sandwich, Mass., and not stayed any length of time in the place.—H. L.

8325. ANDREWS, CARD—Asa Card, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Andrews) Card, married Edmond Andrews at East Greenwich, R. I. Who were his parents, and what was the date of his marriage?—A. A.

8326. COOPER, CARD—Elizabeth Cooper married Benoni Card at New-
port, R. I., 1779. Who were her parents, names of issue etc.?—A. A.

8327. BENTLEY, CARD—Nathaniel Bentley married, Dec. 24, 1789, Sarah Card, born 1765. They were married at Exeter, R. I. Who were his par-
ents?—A. A.

8328. GRIFFIN, CARD—Joseph Griffin married at Richebourg, R. I., Aug. 24, 1783. Mary Card. Would like data of Griffin's birth and death and parents.—A. A.

8329. TUCKER, GREEN—William Frank Tucker married Emily Green of Charleston, R. I. What all data con-
cerning them?—A. A.

8330. GARDNER, CARD—Rouse Gardner of South Kingston or Charleston, married Mary, daughter of Sands Card. Who were his parents? All data want-
ed.—A. A.

8331. PETTIS, CARD—Augustus Card married in Charleston, R. I. (probably) Penelope Pettis. Who were her par-
ents?—A. A.

8332. BARBER, GREEN—Benjamin Barber married Maria M. Green in Charlestown, R. I. She was born in 1830. They moved to western New York State. Wanted, dates of his birth, death and marriage, and names of his parents and issue?—A. A.

8333. CARD, ROUSE—Card of Charles-
town, R. I., son of Acus (Acres) Card, married Elizabeth —. Had an un-
named child five days old, Aug. 17, 1785. In 1812, he is enlisting from Stonington Conn., in militia; enlisted for second term at expiration of first. What became of him? Whom did he marry? Who were his children?—A. A.

8334. WEEDEN, CARD—James Card of Charlestown, R. I., married Priscilla — about 1789; moved to Ash-
ford. They called one of their sons Weeden. Was that her maiden name? Who were her parents, and what are the dates of her birth and death?—A. A.

Gardner, John. Will proved Sept. 11, 1813. Mentions nephew James Martin; niece Mary Martin; Sister Catherine, wife of James B. Phillips; Sister, Abigail, wife of Samuel Moses.

Gould, James. Will proved Feb. 3, 1812; mentions wife Hannah, sons Stephen, Isaac, James, and David.

Holmes, Samuel, Philip Ditching-
ham, Eliz'th. Will proved Sept. 11, 1813. Mentions wife Mary and sons

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